

He allowed the Assembly to elect half the city magistrates; he chose the rest by 'recommendation' which the Assembly regularly approved. No tribune could veto the decisions of other tribunes or consuls. He increased the praetors to 16, and the quaestors to 40, & expedited municipal and judicial business. He tolerated no incompetence or waste. To end the domination of politics by organized vote buying, he abolished the Collegia, except some of ancient origin & the essentially religious association of the jur

End 45 BC & 1st part of 44 BC

(1)
STATESMAN

Caesar alone, therefore, though prematurely old at 55, set himself with Roman energy to remake the Roman state. In 44 BC, his dictatorship was extended for life. The Senate heaped adulation & titles upon him. It let him wear the laurel wreath with which he hid his baldness, and carry even in peace the imperator's powers. Through these he controlled the treasury and as pontifex maximus

controlled the priesthood. As consul he could propose and execute laws; as tribune his person was inviolable; as censor he could make or unmake senators. The Assemblies kept the right to vote on proposed measures, but Caesar's lieutenants, DOLABELLA and ANTONY, managed the Assemblies, which in general favored his policies.

He subordinated the Senate almost to the role of an advisory council. He enlarged it from 600 to 900 members and permanently transformed it with 400 new appointees. Many of these were Roman businessmen; many were leading citizens of Italian or provincial cities, some had been CENTURIONS, soldiers, or sons of slaves. The patricians were alarmed to see the chieftains of conquered Gaul enter the Senate & join the rulers of the Empire.

He chose a group of friends - BALBUS, OPPIDUS, MATIUS, and others - as an informal executive cabinet. He delegated the details of the government & ministerial administration, to his household of freedmen & slaves.

with the result that when he died the ^{TREASURY} contained 700 million sesterces, and his private treasury, 100 million.

He had a census taken of Italy, and planned a like census of the Empire. Caesar remained high priest of the state religion and provided it with the usual funds. He restored old temples, and built new ones, honoring above all his adoptive mother VENUS.

But he allowed full liberty of conscience and worship. He protected the Jews in the exercise of their faith.

45 BC / 44 BC

(2)

Caesar restricted jury service to the two upper classes and reserved for himself the right to try the most vital cases. Frequently he sat as judge.

He distributed lands to his veterans and the poor; this policy, continued by AUGUSTUS, for many years pacified the agrarian agitation.

He ruled that the new lands could not be sold for 20 years. He decreed that a third of the laborers on ranches should be freedmen. He sent 80,000 citizens as colonists.

to CARTHAGE, CORINTH, SEVILLE, ARLES,
and other centers. To provide work for the
remaining unemployed in Rome he spent
160,000,000 Sesterces in a great building program.
He had a new & more spacious meeting place
for the assemblies set up in the Field of Mars,
and relieved the congestion of business in the
Forum by adding, near it, a FORUM JULIUM.
He required a means test for eligibility to
the state dole of grain. At once the number
of applicants fell from 320,000 to 150,000.
Many of the great Capitalists from CROISSANS to
BALBO'S helped to finance him. He ended
the collection of provincial taxes through
corporations of publicans. He scaled down debts,
enacted severe laws against excessive interest
rates. He established the law of bankruptcy,
essentially as it stands today. He restored the
stability of currency by basing it upon
gold and issuing a golden AUREUS (equivalent
to the British £ sterling in the 19th Cen.)

A novel order and competence entered
the Administration of the Empire & Finance

45BC/44BC

(3)

Caesar commissioned the Alexandrian Greek SOSIGENES to devise, on Egyptian models, the "JULIAN CALENDAR."

The Senate gave the dictator's family name JULIUS, to the month QUINTILIS - which had been fifth when March opened the year.

Caesar planned much that was postponed by his assassination. He laid the foundations of a great theatre, and of a temple to MARS. He appointed VARRO to head the organization for the establishment of

public libraries. He proposed to drain Lake FUCINUS and the PONTINE marshes; to raise dykes to control the TIBER's floods, by deviating the course of that stream he hoped to improve the harbor at OSTIA, periodically ruined by the river's silt. He entrusted his engineers to prepare plans for building a road across central Italy, and for cutting a canal at CREMONA. He drew up a Charter that would have given all cities of Italy equal rights with Rome. He took the appointment of provincial governors out of the hands of the corrupt Senate and himself named to those posts men of proven ability, who remained at every moment subject to recall at his will. He reduced provincial taxes by a third and entrusted their collection to special officials responsible to himself. He restored CAPUA, CARTHAGE, and CORINTH.

He dreamed of a great expedition to capture PARTHIA and avenge his old pocketbook CRASSUS; of a march around the Black Sea and the pacification of SCYTHIA; of the exploration of the Danube and the conquest of Germany.

1 JANUARY 45 BC

Our present calendar was
introduced by Julius Caesar -
He fixed the true year at
 $366\frac{1}{4}$ days and introduced
the leap year of 366 days every
fourth year
He ordered January, March, May,
July, September and November
to have 31 days

~~Feb~~, April, June, ~~August~~^{Sept},
October, December & have
30 days

Feb normally 29 days

Feb leap yr 30 days

$$6 \text{ mo} \times 31 = 186 \quad \text{Leap}$$

$$5 \text{ mo} \times 30 = 150$$

Feb

$$\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ \hline 365 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 30 \\ \hline 366 \end{array}$$

He promulgated that
the year would start
on Jan. 1.

45 BC

SYSTEM OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT WIDER PLANS

The system of provincial government was made over. The old governors had been irresponsible tyrants with every temptation to plunder. Under CAESAR they became trained servants of a stern master who looked to the welfare of the whole empire. Their authority too, was lessened, and they were surrounded by a system of checks in the presence of other officials who were dependent directly upon the EMPEROR. Some the governors came to be paid fixed salaries,

and were not allowed even to accept presents from the provincials

WIDER PLANS

Even more important was Caesar's plan to put the provinces upon an equality with Italy. "As provinces they were to disappear, to prepare for the renovated Roman-Rome nation a new and more spacious home, of whose several parts no one existed merely for the others but all for each and each for all. All Cisalpine Gaul was incorporated in Italy, and Roman citizenship was enormously multiplied by the addition of whole communities in ^{the} Gauls, in Spain, and elsewhere. Leading Gauls, too, were admitted to the Senate, whose membership was raised to 900. It was a strange thing no doubt, to see the tall, fair-haired barbarians, speaking with accents and almost unintelligible accents, intermingled on the benches of the Senatehouse with the proud Italian aristocrats, even though the new members had laid aside the breeches at which Rome jeered, for the white, purple-bordered togas of Senators. But Caesar hoped to make the Senate into a Grand Council which would really represent the needs and feelings of the whole empire

45BC, 44BC

FORM OF THE NEW MONARCHY
TRIBUNES FOR LIFE
DICTATORSHIP FOR LIFE CENSOR FOR LIFE

For the most part, the old Republican forms continued. The Senate deliberated, and consuls and praetors were elected as before. But Caesar drew the most important powers into his own hands. He received the tribunician power for life, and likewise the authority of a life censor. He was already head of the state religion as PONTIFEX MAXIMUS. Now he accepted also a dictatorship for life and the title of IMPERATOR for himself and his descendants. Caesar's power really resulted from a union of the

tribunician power in the city with the proconsular power over all the provinces. The title IMPERATOR sums up this union and indicates supreme authority throughout the empire.

Probably Caesar would have liked the title of king, since the recognized authority that went with it would have helped to maintain order. But when he found that term still hateful to the populace, he seems to have planned this hereditary Imperialship for the title of his new monarchy.

63 BC PONTIFEX

SEPT 45 BC returned to Rome from SPAIN

Elected to 5th CONSULSHIP in 44 BC AND

ALSO DICTATOR FOR LIFE

A comprehensive census was taken for all Italy, and measures were underway to extend it over the empire, as was done later by Augustus. Caesar also began the codification of the irregular mass of Roman law, created a great public library, built a new FORUM, began vast public works in all parts of the empire, and reformed the coinage and the calendar (see 2)

46BC, 45BC CONSTRUCTIVE REFORM

Caesar's reforms embraced Rome, Italy, and the provinces. A bankrupt law released all debtors from further claims, if they surrendered their property to their creditors - and so the demoralized society was given a fresh start. A commission, like that of the GRACCHI was put to work to reclaim and allot public lands. Landlords were required to employ at least one free laborer for every two slaves. Italian colonization in the provinces was pressed

vigorously. In his early consulship (59 BC), Caesar had refounded CAPUA; now he did the like for CARTHAGE & CORINTH, and these noble capitals which had been criminally destroyed by the narrow jealousy of the Roman oligarchy, rose again to wealth & power. 80,000 landless citizens of Rome were provided for, beyond seas; and by these and other means the helpless poor in the capital; dependent on free grain, were reduced from 320,000 to 150,000.

[Some after the time of the Gracchi, it became necessary to extend the practice of selling cheap grain to distributing free grain, at state expense, to the populace of the capital. This became one of the chief duties of the government. To have omitted it would have meant starvation and a horrible insurrection. For centuries to come, the degraded populace was ready to support any political adventurer who seemed willing and able to satisfy lustily its cry for "bread & games". To have attacked the growing evil so boldly is one of Caesar's chief titles to honor. His successors abandoned the task.]

Rigid economy was introduced into all branches of the government. Taxation was equalized and reduced.

45 BC

CAESAR

At Munda in Spain, 33,000 dead
sealed the fate of the Pompeian cause